Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2008-47

Flucarbazone-sodium

(publié aussi en français)

25 November 2008

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6605C
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra_publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
www.pmra-arla.gc.ca
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra_infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

ISBN: 978-1-100-11020-2 (978-1-100-11021-9)
Catalogue number: H113-24/2008-47E (H113-24/2008-47E-PDF)

© **Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Health Canada, 2008**

All rights reserved. No part of this information (publication or product) may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without prior written permission of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5.

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to convert the conditional registrations of Everest Technical Herbicide and the end-use products Everest 70 WDG Herbicide and Everest Solupak 70 DF, all containing technical grade flucarbazone-sodium, to full registrations. The specific uses on wheat approved in Canada are detailed on the product labels of Everest 70 WDG Herbicide and Everest Solupak 70DF, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 26447 and 26448, respectively.

The evaluation of these flucarbazone-sodium applications indicated that the end-use products have merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with the products are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2008-13, *Flucarbazone-sodium*.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

A Canadian MRL of 0.01 ppm has been established for flucarbazone-sodium on wheat but MRLs for livestock commodities were not previously established (see Regulatory Note REG2000-09). Consultation on the proposed livestock MRLs for flucarbazone-sodium listed herein was conducted domestically through PRD2008-13. Information regarding the proposed MRLs is found in Sections 3.3 and 7.1 and in Appendix I and II of the PRD. The PMRA received no comments in response to this consultation.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs for flucarbazone-sodium in Canada in or on food, to be added to the MRL already legally established, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Flucarbazone-sodium

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Flucarbazone-sodium	4,5-dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-*N*-[[2-(trifluoromethoxy) phenyl]sulfonyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt[1]	0.05	Liver of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep
		0.01	Eggs; meat and meat byproducts (except liver) of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep; meat and meat byproducts of poultry
		0.0025	Milk

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found on the PMRA's MRL webpage.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns. For animal commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices. As per Table 2, the Canadian MRLs proposed for six commodities differ from corresponding tolerances established in the United States (tolerances listed in 40 CFR Part 180 by pesticide) and there are no American tolerances established for poultry commodities. Currently, Codex[2] MRLs have not been established for flucarbazone-sodium on any commodity (Codex MRLs searchable by pesticide or commodity).

---

1 The residue definition for the established MRL on wheat includes the metabolite 4,5-dihydro-3-methoxy-5-oxo-*N*-[[2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt but the metabolite is not found in human food commodities. Therefore, the Canadian residue definition for all commodities is to be modified to reflect flucarbazone-sodium only in accordance with the above table.

2 Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Table 2 **Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)**

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Liver of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, sheep	0.05	1.5	No MRL established
Milk	0.0025	0.005	No MRL established
Eggs	0.01	No tolerance established	No MRL established
Meat and meat byproducts of poultry	0.01	No tolerance established	No MRL established